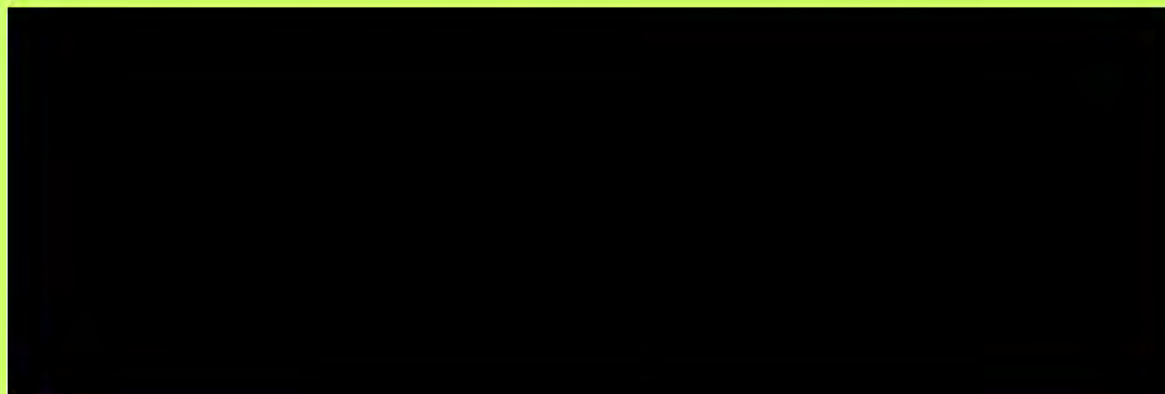


# Supporting HMG's Climate Change Ambitions (...or, "A GCO's tales from Cancun")

27 November – 10 December 2010



# Background

- International Treaty opened for signature in 1992 as the UNFCCC
- Kyoto Protocol agreed in 1997
- Defined first commitment period for certain 'developed' countries (2008-12)
  - It agreed GHG emissions reductions by % of 1990 levels
- Second commitment period needed to include commitments for 'developing' countries (a 'KP2')
- 192 countries now party to UNFCCC

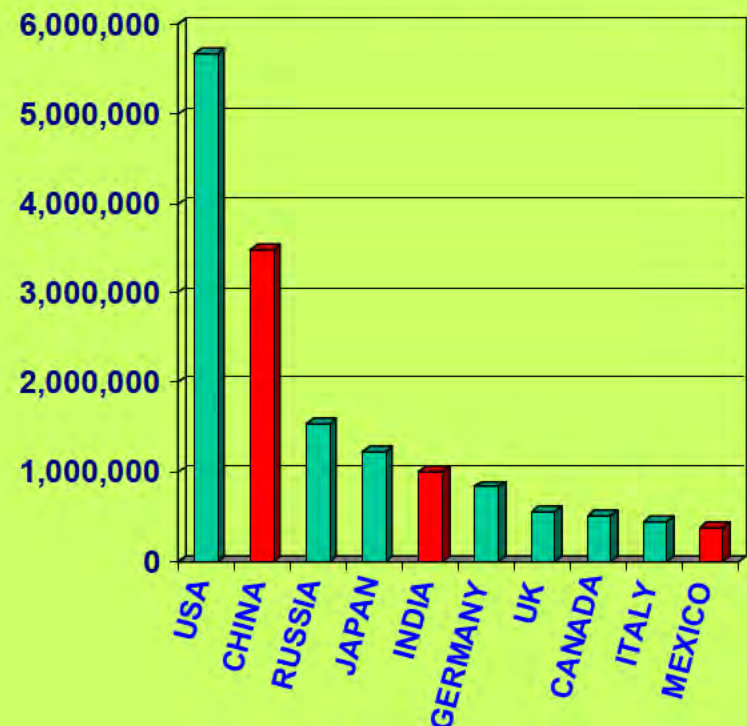
# Why include Developing Countries?

In 2010.....

Top 10 economies (by GDP):

1. USA
2. China
3. Japan
4. India
5. Germany
6. UK
7. Russia
8. France
9. Brazil
10. Italy

Top 10 CO<sub>2</sub> emitters  
(one unit = 1,000 tonnes)



# The Players

- UK – negotiates as part of EU and plays a leading role
- Major developed countries e.g. USA and Canada
- Major developing countries – BASIC (**B**razil, **S**outh **A**frica, **I**ndia, **C**hina)
- COP hosts (Mexico)
- Vulnerable countries – AOSIS, G77
- Other influencers e.g. OPEC



# Opposing views and Sticking Points

- Historic responsibility of developed countries
- Emissions reductions seen as a way of slowing growth of emerging powers
- Money and technology for developing nations for clean energy, adaptation and mitigation (the Green Fund or „Fast-Start“)
- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- An agreement binding developed and developing countries

# The road to Cancun

- 2007 COP13, Bali: the first time that climate change became a serious intelligence priority – COP13 has to work!
- Spring MEF meeting in Paris: our first GCO climate change deployment
  - Some lessons learned!
- 2008 COP14, Poznan: not expected to be a significant gathering
- 2009 COP15, Copenhagen or bust (it bust!)
  - “The Copenhagen Accord”
  - Our first COP climate change GCO deployment
    - ...a success
- 2010 COP16, low ambition, low expectation, but hugely important
  - The talks must get back on track**

# What's the role for intelligence?

## Political decisions often made in advance

- What do governments want?
- What will they sign up to?
- What are the negotiating positions on broad or specific issues?
- What are their red lines?
- Views about other countries
- Who is aligning with who?
- Who is lobbying who?
- Who are the spoilers?
- **Are delegates reporting back and getting fresh instructions?**
- What are they?

# Customers

- No.10 and Cabinet Office
- Department for Energy and Climate Change
- FCO
  - Diplomats
  - SOSFCA's Special Representative
- Department for International Development
- Treasury
- G20 representatives



# Now...where did I put my sombrero?

- Why did we decide to send someone to Cancun?
  - Customers wanted us to be there
  - High likelihood of relevant, time-sensitive intelligence
  - First opportunity to show a new ministerial team what we can do
- Preparations
  - Suitable cover within UK delegation
  - Logistics (kit, rooms, passes, delegate lists, etc)
  - Introductions with customers
  - Intelligence requirements
  - Coordination in HQ
    - With other teams and SIS
    - Methodology for delivery
    - Working patterns
    - Policy clearance

# Behind the scenes at COP16









Oficinas de Delegaciones  
*Delegations Offices*



Oficinas de Delegaciones  
*Delegations Offices*

**Sombrero**

1244 - 1255 1243 - 1200  
1144 - 1155 1143 - 1100  
1044 - 1055 1043 - 1000













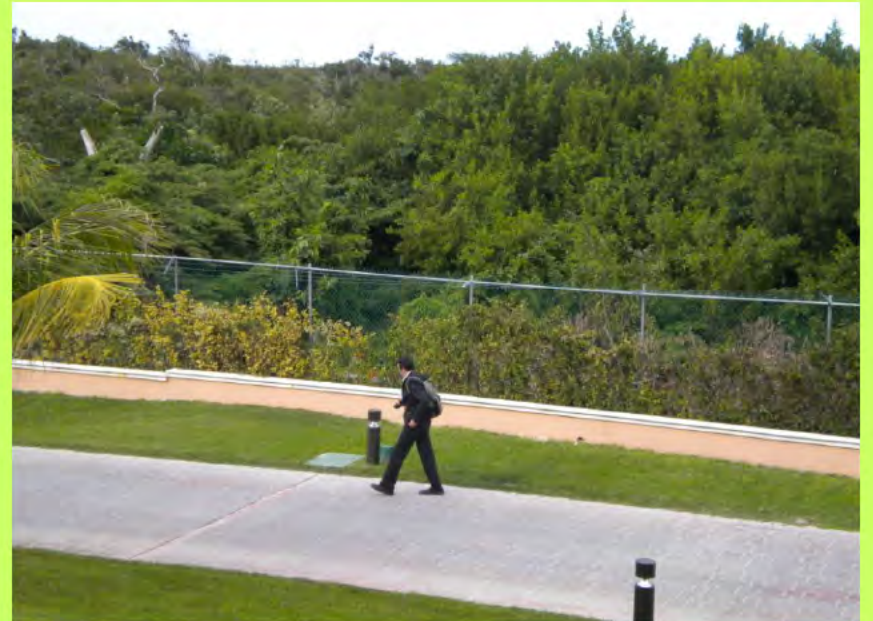












# Why was Cancun a success?

- The talks didn't fail and...
- Agreed that emissions should peak at 2°C
- Anchored emissions reduction pledges from the Copenhagen Accord
- Agreed a system of MRV
- Green Fund established
- Agreed to reduce emissions from deforestation
- Set up mechanisms for developed countries to access low carbon technology



# The future

- Continue to support negotiations, but...
  - How are South Africa approaching COP17?
  - Who is backing Qatar and South Korea in their bids for COP18?
  - A KP2 is looking unlikely, but...
  - ...some kind of multi-stage, bolt on agreement is probably achievable
  - A low carbon economy through efficiency and new technology could help achieve climate change goals...good for the economy and probably trade



# UK Customers

- Department for Energy and Climate Change
  - International negotiations
  - Domestic and European policies (energy efficiency, achieving a low-carbon economy; meeting 2020 obligations)
- Foreign and Commonwealth Office
  - International diplomacy
  - Secretary of State's Special Envoy
- Ministry of Defence
  - Regional instability
  - Resource security (water, food, land)
- Department for International Development
  - Overseas aid
  - Emergency relief
- Her Majesty's Treasury
  - The Green Fund
- Department for Business Innovation & Skills
  - Supporting UK inward/outward investment and international trade
  - Developing low carbon technologies
  - Protecting intellectual property

# New challenges for intelligence

- Policy questions

Fewer disputing science – climate change happening and almost certainly man-made, so...

- Is low carbon ambition driving government and investor decisions in economies?
- Is UNFCCC still important or is private capital shifting to low carbon because costs and scarcity of resource make sense?
- Are governments making the link between extreme weather and high commodity prices?
- Are governments planning for instability or mass migrations caused by water/food scarcity, lack of natural resources and land-use change?

- Competing intelligence priorities

# Questions?

